

The Whig and Abolition Conspiracy against Gen. Pierce

From the Washington Union.]

To the end that the Republic may see the discreditable predicament in which it has placed itself and its party, by sending forth with its endorsement the slanders of the two principal abolition journals of New Hampshire against Gen. Pierce, we call its attention to the following correspondence. Three days ago the Republic, satisfied with its witness, and in defiance of our contradiction made on the authority of most respectable men who personally knew of the matter, "rested" its case. We desire to know if the Republic will "rest" any longer.

Meanwhile we ask the attention of the press and of the people to this infamous conspiracy of slander against Gen. Pierce, in which the Seward and Scott leaders, and some of their chief organs, are manifestly implicated. Let it be borne in mind that the base use of whig organs have lent themselves to the base use of aiding the abolitionists to falsify the record of Gen. Pierce. Let it be borne in mind that this course on the part of the whig organs is utterly without justification and excuse.

Unless, in changing its candidate so suddenly and taking up Gen. Scott, the Republic has also changed all its convictions just as suddenly, the journal must rejoice to know of the broad national ground which, from the first, Gen. Pierce has maintained on the sectional issues and on the compromise in all its parts.

Yet now we see the Republic circulating, endorsing, and from day to day persisting in, a detected and exploded calumny on this point against the democratic candidate, which was incredible in itself, which was at once and authoritatively contradicted, which was in fact contradicted by the source from which it came. Nor is this all. The whig managers in this case are lending themselves to the same conspiracy to cheat the people out of their true judgment and suffrage on the momentous sectional question, by sending forth documents to both sections of the country designed to confuse and mislead the public judgment as to Gen. Pierce's position on that question. Unable to say anything for their own candidate on this point—unable to deny that he refused to commit himself to the maintenance of the compromise, in order that by standing unpunished he might be nominated by the anti-slavery agitators of the whig party—the southern whig journals we observe, are cordially joining in this abolitionist plot to defame Gen. Pierce by falsely representing him to have used language satisfactory to the abolitionists.

That this is the vilest and falsest form of personal attack upon Gen. Pierce will not be questioned. But that it is the most reckless and wicked assault upon the rights of the people. They have on this great sectional issue a right to know the truth. Any party or any party organ which attempts to deceive them on this point, makes itself amenable to their just indignation. Much more, then, does the party place itself in that plight which openly comes forward to aid the abolitionists to defeat their chief opponent by most falsely fixing upon him the brand of abolition sentiments.

But we will detain our readers no longer from the subjoined correspondence, which completely exposes the infamy of the whig and abolition conspiracy against Gen. Pierce to which we have referred. Our readers will perceive that the letters have been furnished to us for publication by Senator Norris and Hon. Messrs. Hibbard and Peaselee, of New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Herewith we transmit a letter from B. F. Ayer, esq., of Manchester, New Hampshire, and an extract of one from J. M. Campbell, esq., of the same place, in relation to a speech made by General Pierce at New Boston, New Hampshire, in December last; pretended reports of which, copied from two abolition prints in New Hampshire, have appeared in the Republic, and been republished in other whig papers.

Messrs. Ayer and Campbell were both present at the meeting in question. They are gentlemen of intelligence and of the highest respectability, whose statements require no endorsement wherever they are known. Mr. Ayer was one of the speakers at that meeting, and, as we are advised, took notes of Gen. Pierce's remarks at the time.

You are at liberty to make such use of these letters as you think proper. It will be seen that they fully and pointedly contradict the abolition version of Gen. Pierce's remarks. Any number of similar certificates, from the most reliable persons present on that occasion, as we are informed, can and will be furnished, if necessary.

The papers from which the reports referred to were taken are organs of the abolition faction in New Hampshire. They are known to us to be now, and to have long been, avowedly and bitterly opposed to the principles and organization of the democratic party generally, and particularly vindictive and mendacious in regard to Gen. Pierce, before and since his nomination at Baltimore. Their character is such as to render any contradiction of their unfounded statements an unnecessary labor wherever their reputation is known.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
M. NORRIS,
HARDY HIBBARD,
C. H. PEASELEE.

MANCHESTER, July 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I have just noticed in a late number of the "Republican" two communications, taken from the "Manchester Democrat," published here, and the "Independent Democrat" published at Concord, purporting to give a report of a speech made by General Pierce last December at New Boston. Nothing could be more false and calumnious than the account there given of Gen. Pierce's remarks. I was present at the meeting, with several others from this city, and remember very distinctly the drift and substance of his speech. This was the first public meeting of the last political campaign, and was held at the home of John Atwood, then the abolition candidate for governor. Gen. Pierce's speech was mainly devoted to a justification of the course pursued by himself and the democratic party the year before, in rescinding Mr. Atwood's nomination for governor in consequence of his opposition to the compromise measures. In the course of his speech Gen. Pierce alluded to the fugitive-slave law, and made a strong argument in support of it. It is wholly untrue that he pronounced it contrary to moral right; but, on the contrary, in reply to a question put by an abolitionist present, he said the present law was the same, in principle and substance, as that which had received the approval of Washington, and many others of the wisest and purest among the founders of the republic. He thought that these men were to be considered as moral, as conscientious, as patriotic as those of the present day, who were, for political effect, constantly storming about slavery, without being able to suggest any practicable plan for its abolition.

The speech was throughout a thoroughly national speech, and produced a powerful effect. No full report of it was published, though a brief abstract of it appeared shortly after in the Union Democrat of this city.

I remember seeing the reports copied by the "Republican," when they first appeared, and conversing in regard to them with several persons who heard General Pierce's speech. All agreed in pro-

nouncing them a gross perversion and almost entire fabrication from beginning to end. Both reports were evidently written by the same individual, which accounts for their close similarity.

Both of the papers from which these communications are taken, are, as you well know, violent abolition journals, and have been unsparingly hostile to General Pierce, and indeed all the prominent members of the democratic party in the State. One of them was started by the abolitionists some years since as the organ of John P. Hale and his associates, and the other was repudiated by the democratic party and turned over to the abolitionists on account of its opposition to the compromise. When it is known how bitter and how frequent have been the attacks of those two journals upon General Pierce on account of his open national course on the slavery question, every one will see, it seems to me, how little confidence can be placed in any such reports as the "Republican" has sent out to extract from their columns. It is well known to you that, on account of his course upon this question, he has for a long time been a constant mark for their denunciations and abuse. I send you a few extracts to show the spirit they have both manifested towards him. The first is from the Independent Democrat of February 20, 1851:

"It is obvious to every intelligent man that for one offence—opposition to slavery and the fugitive-slave act—the decree of outlawry against Mr. Atwood has gone forth. For this he has been denounced, harassed, and brought to the block. For nothing else has Franklin Pierce pursued him with the cruel heartlessness of a famished tiger, and the cunning malice of a demon."

The next extract is from the same paper, of June 24, 1852:

"GENERAL PIERCE ON THE RIGHT OF PETITION. The last National Era contains a carefully collated history of General Pierce's congressional career, showing that through the whole nine years he served in the House and Senate, the right of petition—a right older than *Magna Charta*—had no bitter or more unrelenting opponent than the present hunker democratic candidate for President of the United States. This is not news to us. It is not news to the people of New Hampshire, in whose memories the history of their degradation at the hands of such men as Atwood, Pierce, and Burke, is still fresh. They have not forgotten that those men earned for the State they misrepresented the insulting and treasonable appellation of 'the South Carolina of the North,' than which it was more difficult to find a name more significant of disgrace and shame. * * * In this catalogue stands General Pierce. In all the nine years he spent in Congress not a thought, word, or act can be found which savors of the slightest regard for civil, religious, or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions his course was one of entire and unqualified subservency of the South and to slavery. Such it has been since; nor, we suppose, do he or his friends wish to deny this. On this ground mainly, of his devotion to the greatest wrong that curses the earth, was he first brought forward by the Virginia delegation, and afterwards endorsed by the whole southern democracy, as a proper standard-bearer of their principles. On this ground he and his friends expect to see him elected, if elected he shall be, which is very doubtful."

The Manchester Democrat of June 17, 1852, in an article entitled "The Hunker Democracy and their Candidates," says:

"The convention in its numerous ballottings exhibited the same determination of the South to allow the nomination of no man unless a notorious slaveholder of the most devoted and unquestionable stripe, and an advocate of their most ultra pretensions. * * * Thus the South clung to Buchanan until, finding his nomination impossible, and wearied by unsuccessful efforts, they led the way in a body for Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, whom they well knew to be profoundly loyal to southern interests, from whom no word or vote in behalf of human rights has ever been recorded, who had avowed his entire devotion to the compromise, but who, in the absence of any avowal, could be better trusted by the slaveholding interest than a majority of the candidates for whom it had voted."

The above extracts accurately reflect the sentiments entertained by the abolitionists or free-soilers of this State towards General Pierce, and furnish a complete refutation of all the absurd charges of abolitionism which the "Republican" or any of its abolition allies, can manufacture or bring against him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. AYER.

Hon. H. HIBBARD.

MANCHESTER, (N. H.), July 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I observe in the Republic of Tuesday last an article copied from the abolition "Democrat" of this city, purporting to give an account of the speech of Gen. Pierce, at New Boston, in December last. I need not tell you that the account is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; but as others, less familiar than yourself with New Hampshire politics and politicians, cannot be presumed to have the same assurance, I enclose two or three copies of the late editions from the abolition press here, to show the estimation in which Gen. Pierce is held by that faction at home.

You will hear from us again, and speedily, in reference to the New Boston meeting.

Very truly, yours,
J. M. CAMPBELL.

Hon. M. NORRIS.

That our readers may see fully the character of the two abolition journals in New Hampshire which have slandered Gen. Pierce, we subjoin the following specimens of the abuse and vituperation with which their columns are filled:

[From the Independent Democrat, April 15, 1852.]

THE NORRIS GAG. By an oversight in making up our paper last week, the article from the National Era, to which allusion was made in our leader, was omitted. We insert it to-day; again calling attention to the mortifying position in which such dastardly crouching to do work which no honorable slaveholder could be found to do, places the State of New Hampshire. The senators from South Carolina and Virginia announced, a year or two since, that their opposition to the free exercise of the right of petition was forever at an end. They have kept their word. It has been reserved to N. Hampshire to renew, through one of her despised doughfaces, an outrage on a right as old as free government itself, and held so sacred that very few of the most arbitrary despots of the world have ever dared attempt to suppress it.

What man, what democrat, what Christian does not blush for his State—aye, for his race—that such a crouching slave-spaniel *Moses Norris* belongs either to the one or the other?

MR. GIDDINGS'S SPEECH, part of which we publish this week, will be found a plain, bold, outspoken discussion of the slavery question, worthy of the occasion, the cause, and the author. A truer and more single-hearted champion of free principles than Joshua R. Giddings lives not. A warmer, kinder heart, whose every pulsation is in abhorrence of oppression and wrong, never beat between human ribs. May the God of the oppressed give him strength equal to his day, and a constituency worthy of such a representative!

The Independent Democrat of January 29, 1852, (the next paper but two issued after the one from which the Republic quotes) in an editorial article on the slavery question, says:

"It will be remembered that the whole first

eight months of the session of Congress commencing December, 1849, were devoted to the work of endeavoring to get up a 'panic' on the subject of a dissolution of the Union. At the expiration of three months, Webster was brought out to make his celebrated 7th of March speech, in which he sacrificed all the words and sentiments of his life to save the Union, which, he said, could be saved by nothing else. From this speech dated that whole career of northern treachery which resulted in striking down the Wilmot proviso; in making hunting-ground for slaves of the whole North; in abolishing the great rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury in all cases involving personal liberty; and in a solemn guarantee that slavery shall not be excluded by Congress, either now or hereafter, from the new Territories!

It was in the very middle of this 'panic,' and when every engine of terror was brought to bear upon the people and legislatures of the free States, to induce them to relieve their senators and representatives from former instructions, that our legislature commenced its session. Then was it, if ever, that the 'Union was in danger,' and then, if ever, was it necessary to repeal the resolution of 1849. This the hunker leaders, with FRANK PIERCE at their head, LABORED TO ACCOMPLISH.

The resolutions of 1849 referred to, denounced the demand of Virginia and other southern States for a 'new fugitive-slave law' as a demand so 'extraordinary and insulting to the people of the free States, that it could not have been advanced with any expectation of its being submitted to by any State where a regard to the interests of slavery was not paramount to every other consideration.'

The Independent Democrat of January 5th, '53, the same from which the Republic quotes, speaks as follows of the democratic party—the hunkers, as it is pleased to style its members:

"We said last week, we deem it of little consequence who they nominate. 'Principles, not men,' are to be the issues in the next election. The people are sick and disgusted with the hunker leaders and hunker policy in New Hampshire. They are bound to rebuke and reform both. Be the standard-bearer of that party who it may, it will not make the difference of a hundred votes. No man in their ranks can come within many thousands of an election. No man's personal popularity or unpopularity can even sensibly affect the result. Whoever represents the slavish principles of New Hampshire hunkerism will meet with utter repudiation at the hands of the honest and liberty-loving citizens of our mountain homes."

The same number of the paper contains the following on the "slave power and Kossuth."

"THE SLAVE POWER VS. KOSSUTH. The advent of the Saviour of the world scarcely created more consternation among the demons who reigned in that age than is now felt by the slaveholders, in Congress and out, at the coming of the great Hungarian apostle of liberty to this country. Like those famous 'legions' of Jewish history, the slave power feels rebuked by the presence of Kossuth, and cannot help the conviction that he is come to torment slavery before its time. Not for any word Kossuth has spoken; not for anything he has written; but solely for his position as the champion of down-trodden humanity; does American oppression dread and hate him. He has failed and refused to bow before God Cotton and God Moloch; and both have sworn his defeat, and resolved that he shall go back to Hungary, if at all, with empty hands and a broken heart."

For a faint picture of the slaveholding feeling at Washington, we refer our readers to the proceedings in Congress, where no limit is found to the disgraced and disgraceful slave faction, to resist a simple resolution of welcome to the foremost patriot of all this world. It would seem as though the demon of madness had taken full possession of the slave representatives, with the full purposes of pushing them on to premature destruction.

We are not sorry for the demonstration, since, sooner or later, it was inevitable. The interests of slavery everywhere are the same. Slavery itself is everywhere the same. The sympathies of the oppressor are everywhere one. The woman whippers of America cannot but sympathize with the Haynau and Gorgeys of Hungary. They cannot but fear the Kossuths of all lands. That the slaveholders in Congress, therefore, should feel as they do was to be expected. For thus early showing their hands we thank them. The exhibition now making by them will open eyes that else would not have opened for years.

Let the slave power do its worst. Let it strike its poison fangs into the heart of Hungary's glorious leader. Let it disgust the world with its disorganizing fanaticism. Let it rant and rage. But for all these things, let it know that God and mankind will bring it into judgment."

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS. T. S. D. McDowell, Esq., democratic candidate for Senator in the district composed of the above counties, addressed his fellow-citizens at Smithville, on Saturday last, and made a favorable impression. Mr. McDowell is canvassing the district as thoroughly as time will admit, and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself, both for himself and for Governor.

We are assured that Mr. Robeson's election in old Bladen is perfectly certain. Col. McDugald is about as near representing her, as he or any other Whig ever will be.

In Columbus, we are happy to learn that there is no opposition to Mr. George, the candidate of the Convention. We had heard that there was, which caused us to express the uneasiness we did some time since.

We learn that the Brunswick County Whig Convention, which met at McKethan's on Tuesday last, nominated Gen. Watters, as the Scott-Whig candidate, in place of Dr. John H. Hill. The contest is now between the Scott and anti-Scott parties in Brunswick, represented by Messrs. Watters and Langdon respectively. Mr. Watters we presume, goes for a convention and against Equal Suffrage;—Mr. Langdon goes against a convention and for Equal Suffrage by Legislative enactment.

Wilmington Journal.

SCOTT IN RALEIGH. A ratification meeting was held in Raleigh on the 3d inst., which finally adjourned with three cheers—for whom, do you suppose? Scott? Not a bit of it—but for Fillmore!

A friend writing to us from Raleigh, under date of July 3d, says:

"Scott goes down in cat-fish style—sticks in the throats of the disheartened Whigs, epaulettes hanging out. Our Whigs tried to swallow him to-day. A barbecue was given, notice and invitations circulated, and yet the crowd was thin—a complete flat—a failure—an apology—about 200 present, including country and town folks, boys, niggers, and children, all told. Henry W. Miller talked a long time, but evidently under a depression of spirits. However he, lumbered the 'battles o'er again' of Chapultepec, Lundy's Lane, &c. Seaton Gales, of the Register, sat near by, and would 'a sick calf' slay his hands and bawl like a sick calf. Mr. Ransom, of Warren, made a short talk, not, however, effecting a great deal. The dinner was dispatched, specially; and half an hour after, from appearance, no one would have known sick a day had been in Raleigh."

In this city I can point out a number of influential Whigs utterly opposed to the ticket, and who hesitate not to say that they will not support Scott.

REID TICKETS CAN BE HAD at the "North Carolina Standard" Office, free of charge.

THE STANDARD.



RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

The Issues—the Election.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to urge upon our readers the great importance of the ensuing election. They feel its importance, as we do, and they foresee, as we do, the influence it will have, not only on the future character of the State, but upon the country generally. Democrats! Free Suffrage men! are you ready?

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for Scott; and we have the authority of New York Whigs for the declaration that a "vote for Scott '52 is a vote for Seward '56."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for a high Tariff and a National Bank, for he declares himself on the stump in favor of both.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against the Independent Treasury, against the present low Tariff-taxes, and against those principles of economy and simplicity which the Democrats are laboring once more to establish in the Federal Government.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote reflecting on the character of our brave volunteers to Mexico; for though Mr. Kerr at one time pronounced the war just and urged our young men to engage in it, yet when he became a candidate for Congress he stigmatized it as "Polk's war," and as unconstitutional and unjust. And thus, in effect, he joined Tom Corwin in inviting the Mexicans to welcome those brave boys "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the doctrine that a majority of the people of the United States can change the Federal Constitution! Even Seward could claim no more, and he has not yet asked that. What he may do, time must determine.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for an open Convention, to be called with the view of making radical and vital changes in our fundamental law; and to be called, not by the deliberate voice of two-thirds of the General Assembly, as the Constitution provides, but by a two-thirds vote which Mr. Kerr proposes to force out of the members, without reference to the Counties they may represent, in obedience to the will of a bare majority of the people at the ballot-box!

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of his "higher law" or "moral power" doctrine of majorities, as against the vested rights of minorities and the plain language of the State Constitution.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the present basis in one breath, and of a "mixed" basis in the next.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against FREE SUFFRAGE and its acknowledged champion and unfaltering friend, DAVID S. REID. Mr. Kerr says he is willing to allow Free Suffrage, provided you will take the back track, and call a Convention, and take, as the result of that Convention, a number of other things besides Free Suffrage, which you have not demanded and do not want! Will you do all that? No, not even to please Mr. Kerr.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against David S. Reid, the friend and champion of the laboring classes, the pure and honest statesman, the man who has but one set of views on public questions, and one of the best Governors the State has ever had. Fellow-citizens, do you wish to install vanity, inexperience, recklessness, and gross inaccuracy of thought and judgment in the gubernatorial chair? If you do, vote for John Kerr.

And every vote cast for a Whig, candidate for the Assembly, will be a vote for a Whig United States Senator.

Brother Democrats! Free Suffrage men! the eyes of the freemen of thirty States are upon you, looking to see whether you will maintain your ground or go down, defeated and overwhelmed. If you falter now, general disaster may overtake our cause; but if you triumph, as we believe you will, the contest of November will already have been fought and won.

POLL EVERY VOTE! Be on the election ground early—see that the infirm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote—make way for the aged men, and see that "the boys" have justice at the ballot-box—work, work, work from morning till the sun goes down! Do this—do your whole duty, brother Democrats, as you only know how at a time like this, and a brilliant victory MUST and SHALL crown your sacrifices and your efforts in this glorious cause!

Now's the time—Roll up the Votes!

*David S. Reid received in 1850 the largest vote ever cast for any man in this State, with the exception of that cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Gen. Harrison received 48,376, beating Mr. Van Buren 12,594 votes; and Gov. Reid received in 1850, 44,845, being only fifteen hundred and thirty-one less than Gen. Harrison's vote. His majority over Gov. Manly was 2,774; and he got in 1850, 3,163 more votes than were cast for him in 1848. Mr. Clay received, in 1844, 43,232 votes, but 1,161 more than Gov. Manly got in 1850.

We look for a large addition to Gov. Reid's vote in this election. We calculate that he will go even beyond Gen. Harrison's vote in 1840, to wit, 46,376; and so if his friends are true to him, as we believe they will be in all portions of the State, we can give Mr. Kerr the vote Mr. Clay got in 1844—though we have no idea he can get it—and still defeat him by a larger majority than that thrown against Gov. Manly. Gov. Reid has a way of increasing his vote which is most gratifying to his friends, and by no means pleasing to his opponents. Thus, he was elected to Congress in 1843, by some 250 majority, and re-elected in 1845 by 750 majority; and thus, as we have already stated, he polled more votes for Governor in 1850, by 3,163, than he did in 1848. He thus grows in popularity as he grows in usefulness; and it is a marked fact, that where he is best known he gains most, in proportion, at the ballot-box.

But we can talk of absolute certainties only after the election. The adversary is desperate, full of craft and cunning, and will leave no means untried to defeat our candidate; we must, therefore, work if we would win.

We have just been examining the official votes of the State from 1844 to 1850; and we find what we are bound to say has surprised us, and that is, there are at least twelve Counties which gave Gov. Reid in 1850, a less vote than they cast for Mr. Polk in 1844! Here they are:

	POLK.	REID.
Brunswick,	253	260
Craven,	628	541
Camden,	101	85
Caswell,	1,182	1,144
Currituck,	551	457
Franklin,	760	694
Hertford,	253	171
Onslow,	717	715
Pasquotank,	232	217
Person,	649	577
Sampson,	878	853
Warren,	810	689
	7,044	6,403
	641	

Here are 641 votes less for Reid in 1850, than were thrown for Polk in 1844. Cannot these Counties do better? We know they can, and we believe they will. Friends, this is the most important election which has been held in this State for twenty years; great results are suspended upon it, and unless we all do our duty, we may fail. Gov. Reid is doing his duty, manfully, ably, faithfully; he cannot see and speak to all of you, but his pure character, his sterling democracy, and his successful administration of State affairs must speak for him and commend him to your support. You have called him to the field—stand by him, defend him, work for him, roll in the votes for him and for the noble cause of which he is at once the embodiment and advocate.

By the way, Beaufort County gave Gov. Reid, in 1850, ten more votes than she gave Mr. Polk in 1844; and we may as well say to our friends that the Whig leaders here are making large calculations on gains in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Rutherford. Let us disappoint them. If we lose a few votes in one County, let us make up the loss elsewhere; but remember, we MUST WORK IF WE WOULD TRIUMPH.

Roll up the votes!

General Pierce.

We publish to-day the conclusive evidence which we promised in our last, that Gen. Pierce has been grossly misrepresented as to what he said on the Slavery question at New Boston, New Hampshire, in December last.

The Raleigh Register has placed under its Editorial head expressions which Gen. Pierce never used, and this fact is shown by the letters of Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, Peaselee, Ayer and Campbell; and that paper of Saturday last notices these letters as follows:

"Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the Washington Union of the 20th, with certain letters and extracts from newspapers annexed, in relation to Pierce's speech alluded to above—all of which prove nothing positive except the alarm into which the loco-foco party here been thrown at the exposure of their candidates, 'home opinions' in regard to Slavery."

This is the way in which that paper does justice to a political opponent! The proof is suppressed—"certain letters" are spoken of, but not given, and then, with these letters staring it in the face, the Register goes on to declare that "nothing" has been proved!

But it is idle to expect either truth or justice from the Register. As we said last week, most of the Whig leaders here look upon politics as a game, and upon that man as the smartest who wins, no matter how.

The Raleigh Register publishes the Communication from Greensborough, to which we alluded in our last, signed "A Citizen," the object of which is to produce the impression that Gov. Reid wrote the account of the discussion in Greensborough for this paper over the signature of "A Democrat"; and that paper adds, "it [A Citizen] was written by one of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of that place—a merchant who stands as high for integrity and moral worth as any man in the State." Now what we have to say, in reply, is, that this "merchant" has made an uncharitable and calumnious attack upon Gov. Reid; and that his charge that Gov. Reid wrote the communication in question, is a falsehood. The attempt of the Register to bolster up and confirm the allegations of this "Citizen," is too contemptible for serious notice. Gov. Reid is a gentleman, infinitely above the imputations as he is above the views, the sentiments, and the current of feeling and thought of those who are barking on his track.

Spirit of the People.

We continue our extracts from letters from various points, showing the spirit now pervading the ranks of the people. An independent farmer writes us under date 21st July, from Anson, as follows:

"Enclosed you will find \$3, which you will please place to my credit, and send me the Semi-Weekly Standard as usual. I am well, and hope you are the same. Gov. Reid's friends in this section are well pleased with him, and entertain no doubt of his triumphant election over the cold, haughty, and stiff John Kerr. Roll on the ball—let the Constitution be so amended as to give us Free Suffrage. I wish to be entitled to a vote for State Senator. I wish to be entitled to real estate as four-fifths of the people in this County, and am not represented in the Senate at all. I pay tax on some 1500 acres of land, my land being in an adjoining County and not in this Senatorial District."

The following letter is from a friend in Guilford, dated July 21st, who sends his name and authorizes us to use it if we think proper. We have not given his name, because we do not wish to expose him unnecessarily to the venomous abuse of Guilford Federalists. He is a most respectable gentleman, and his name may be seen by persons who may be curious on the subject. It will be seen he confirms, out and out, the statement of Wilson S. Hill and others as to the positions taken by Mr. Kerr in Greensborough on the 29th June:

"I see from the fluttering in the Whig ranks, that some of them have been caught in their own net, and really, it seems to me they struggle the deeper. 'A Democrat,' has not only been sustained by certificates from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, but by the Register, Patriot, Glimer & Co. Now, sir, I here state that I was present at the discussion in Greensborough—heard every word said by our Correspondent and by Wilson S. Hill and others, and substantiated every statement. Not only did I understand Mr. Kerr to say a majority had a right to alter the Constitution, but Whigs here are arguing the same thing, and that from the impression made by Mr. Kerr; and further, they are for a white basis of representation, from the fact they so understood the Whig party to be from 1844; and some Whigs here state it is the object of the party in Western Carolina to change the basis, notwithstanding Mr. Kerr's declarations in the East to the contrary."

Now, Mr. Editor, a word as to Mr. Glimer & Co's certificate. I wish to know if Mr. Glimer has forgotten what he said in his speech in Greensborough in May last, when he charged the Democratic Delegates from the West with *denying* *and* *denying* the right of East in voting for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment and for the basis as it is! Said he, on that occasion, I contend that the West is unequally represented, and I am for a change; and if it was left to my judgment to say what change I desired I would be in favor of giving us the West a basis of Commons and taxation or mixed basis for the Senate. Now this same John A. Glimer is understood in old Guilford to be the great champion of Whiggery and of John Kerr; and it need not, therefore, be surprising that Mr. Kerr should lean a little to suit Mr. Glimer's views. Now the whole sum and substance of the matter is this: There are many persons in the West who desire a change in the basis, and Mr. Kerr favors a Convention in order to catch that vote; and when our Guilford Whigs are asked why Mr. Kerr did not answer Gov. Reid and say what he wanted a Convention for, why they say it did not tell I can tell for him—he wants a Convention for the purpose of giving us the West a chance to claim what we desire, a white basis. This is the case, for I heard it declared from the stump last week by Whig candidates for the Legislature. But, sir, all this will not do. The people are wide awake, and you may look out for an increased vote for Reid on the 5th of August."

A friend writes us as follows from Macon County:

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